IN THE SPECIFICATION

Page 1, before the first line, replace the paragraph with:

--This is a continuation application of U.S. Serial No. 10/117,126 filed April 8, 2002, now U.S. Patent No. 6,717,088.--

Page 4, the first full paragraph, lines 3 to 7, replace the paragraph with:

A further object of the present invention is to provide a gas-insulated switch wherein the necessary shock absorbers can be constructed into a single unit and a further ~~reduce~~ reduction of the size of the operating device can be attained.

Page 6, the third full paragraph, line 8, replace the paragraph with:

Fig. 4(a) is a view along line A-A of Fig. 3 showing the shock absorber in a final mounting position;

Page 6, between the third and the fourth full paragraphs, please insert:

Fig. 4(b) is a view along line A-A of Fig. 3 showing the shock absorber in the course of being mounted;

Page 6, the fourth full paragraph, lines 9 to 10, replace the paragraph with:

Fig. 5 is a closing and breaking motion characteristics diagram of the gas-insulated switch; and

Pages 6 and 7, the paragraph bridging these pages from page 6, line 19 to page 7, line 13, replace the bridging paragraph with:

Fig. 6 shows a schematic construction of a preferred embodiment of the gas-insulated switch according to the present invention, wherein a fixed electrode 602 and a moving electrode 603, both constituting the breaking section of a circuit breaker, are connected to a fixed-side conductor 604 and a moving-side conductor 605, respectively. The fixed-side conductor 604 and moving-side conductor 605, supported respectively by the supporting insulators 606 and 607, are enclosed in a ~~ground~~ grounded vessel 608 filled with arc-extinguishing gas. The supporting insulator 607, moving-side conductor 605 and moving electrode 603 are supported by an operating mechanism box 609 which houses the operating mechanism, to be explained later. The moving electrode 603 is connected to the output lever 203 of the operating mechanism, to be explained later, via an insulated operating rod 610.

The connection of the moving electrode 603, insulated operating rod 610 and operating mechanism section 611 is made with a pin 612 through each pinning hole in them.

Pages 9 and 10, the paragraph bridging these pages from page 9, line 10 to page 10, line 24, replace the bridging paragraph with:

An operation for switching from an open state to a close state is explained hereunder. The closing spring 101 is kept in a compressed state by the compression mechanism 300, the breaking spring 201 is in a released state, and the moving contact 401 of a circuit breaker 400 is at the open position apart from the fixed contact 402. The spring force of the closing spring 101 is transmitted to a cam 105 via the connecting shaft 104 of the closing operation section and the moment of counterclockwise (CCW) rotation of the cam 105 is retained by a closing catch lever 108. In addition, the moment of CCW rotation of the closing catch lever 108 generated by the cam 105 is retained by the closing trigger hook 109 to maintain the balance of force. When a closing solenoid 110 is energized according to a closing instruction of the circuit breaker 400 under this condition, a closing plunger 111 rotates the closing trigger hook 109 CCW so as to

disengage the closing trigger hook 109 from the closing catch lever 108 and, at the same time, the closing catch lever 108 is disengaged from the cam 105, and then a gear 103, to which the closing spring force is transmitted via a closing spring link 102, rotates CCW and the closing spring 101 moves towards the right. The cam 105 also rotates CCW in linkage with the gear 103. As a result, a main transfer lever 205 in close contact with the periphery of the cam 105 is rotated ~~counterclockwise~~ clockwise (CW) by a main transfer lever roller 206 installed on the main ~~transformer~~ transfer lever 205. As the output lever 203 is rotated CW, in linkage with this motion, via the connecting shaft 204 of the breaking operation section, the breaking spring ~~204~~ 201 in a released state is compressed by the force of the output lever 203 via the breaking spring link 302 connected to the output lever, and, at the same time, the main transfer lever 205 connected to the output lever 203 via the connecting shaft 204 of the breaking operation section is engaged with the breaking catch lever 207, the breaking catch lever 207 is engaged with a breaking intermediate lever 208, and finally the breaking intermediate lever 208 is engaged with the breaking trigger hook 209, thus retaining the breaking spring 201 in a close state which is a compressed state.

Page 11, the first full paragraph, lines 6 to 20, replace the paragraph with:

At the last moment of the afore-mentioned closing action, a breaking spring guide 202, after moving in a free running distance of the design length L (320), strikes against the rod end 509 of the shock absorber 360 so as to brake the speed of the moving parts and the moving contact 401 gets in contact with the fixed contact 402 as shown in Fig. 2, causing the switch ~~into~~ to be in a close state. After the closing action is complete, the closing spring 101 is compressed again by the closing spring compression mechanism 300, the spring force is transmitted to the gear 103 via the closing spring link 102 and then to the cam 105 via the connecting ~~rod~~ shaft 104 of the closing operating section, and the moment is retained by the closing catch lever 108 and closing trigger hook 109 to maintain the balance of force.

Page 13, the first full paragraph, lines 1 to 7, replace the paragraph with:

At the last moment of the afore-mentioned breaking action, the breaking spring guide 202, after moving in a free running distance of the design length L (320), strikes against

the rod end 509 of the shock absorber so as to brake the speed of the moving parts and the moving contact 401 separates from the fixed contact 402 as shown in Fig. 1, causing the switch ~~into~~ to be in an open state.

Page 16, the first full paragraph, lines 4 to 10, replace the paragraph with:

Fig. 4 shows the relationship between the rod end 509 and an oblong hole ~~202~~ 212 made in the breaking spring guide 202 in the shock absorber 360 of a preferred embodiment according to the present invention. Fig. 4 (a) shows the shock absorber in its final mounting position, and Fig. 4 (b) shows the shock absorber in the course of being mounted.